

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Opinions Nationale says:—"It is asserted that France has, with the consent of Piedmont, accepted the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions of this mediation are a liberal constitution for Naples; a separate Government for Sicily under a Prince of the House of Bourbon, subject to the condition that the Sicilians should be consulted and give their consent; which the Opinions Nationale hopes they will refuse."

The Pays says—The Council of State examined to-day the *Senatus Consulte* on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice. This *Senatus Consulte* will probably be presented to the Senate to-morrow. France will take possession of Savoy and Nice on the 14th of June.

In official quarters it is stated that the approaching interview of the Emperor Napoleon with the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German Sovereigns was proposed by the Emperor with the object of calming the uneasiness of the German people, and of re-establishing the international relations of the two countries, France and Germany, on a basis of mutual and absolute confidence.

Why, let us ask, should it cause any commotion if an interview is contemplated between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of the French? Such a meeting, we are assured, is likely to take place at Baden Baden within a few days, but why should it create any uneasiness or suggest alarm for the settlement of Europe? Crowned heads have often met, and visits have been interchanged between the Emperor and Queen Victoria. Why, then, should this interview fill statesmen with speculations and Cabinets with conjectures? The explanation is so notorious that it would be mere affectation to dissemble the truth. People fear that it imports some new disturbance; that it is the first act in a new European drama; that Prussia will be sounded about the Rhenish provinces as Sardinia was sounded about Savoy; that the temptation of equivalents may be again forthcoming, and that possibly some fresh annexation may ultimately follow a fresh conference and a fresh campaign. That is the current talk. These are the apprehensions now commonly prevailing, and who can say they are unwarrantable? If we could but assume, which we might, that the Emperor Napoleon was, as we might expect, the future with almost as much confidence as we foretell a storm from the indications of a barometer, and carry two courses of events in two parallel lines from Baden Baden to Pombiers.—France wants her 'natural' frontiers—the Alps and the Rhine. Savoy has taken her to the Alps—what is to take her to the Rhine? One transaction has been closed, is the other to open?—Times.

The New Bishop of Vannes.—The Times Paris correspondent writes on the 31st May:—"The Abbe Maret has just been named by the Emperor Bishop of Vannes. M. Maret was Professor at the Sorbonne, and has the reputation of being a learned and honest ecclesiastic. His learning, his honesty, and his piety, are, of course, duly appreciated by so pious a Sovereign as the Emperor of the French; but there is another reason which, perhaps, had something to do with his promotion. M. Maret is reported to be the author of a memoir against the temporal power of the Pope, which appeared when the public was bombarded with projectiles of this kind.—the first, flung by some unknown hand, being the famous one, 'Le Pape et le Congres.' M. Maret's pamphlet was published anonymously; yet, notwithstanding his Majesty's well-known dislike to anonymous productions, it has not prevented the author from getting a mitre. The approval of the Pope is indispensable; but when the Holy See refuses its sanction it is on canonical, and not on political, grounds. In the present instance there appears no impediment of a canonical nature, and the political irregularity—as such it would be viewed at Rome—is a deed without a name."

A Paris letter in the *Independence*, asserts that the Pope's Nuncio makes a strong opposition to the nomination of the Abbe Maret, of well-known Gallican principles, to the bishopric of Vannes. The Nuncio has, says the letter, various reasons for that opposition; one of which is, that the rev. gentleman was concerned in writing an anonymous pamphlet against the temporal power of the Pope, but that the reason he ostensibly gives is, that the abbe is deaf, and that the Concordat requires that the person proposed for the office of Bishop shall be 'healthy in body and mind.' There is no difference of opinion as to the fact that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at this moment; and various causes are assigned for this anomalous state of things at a period of apparently profound tranquillity. France is proceeding with her commercial reorganization in the midst of external complications. The period of transition through which trade is passing is the more difficult inasmuch as certain parties interested in maintaining the protective system for their own exclusive advantage are giving a strong opposition to the modification of the Customs' tariff, and retard the final execution of the treaty concluded with England. The clouds in the political horizon, moreover, alarm the timid, and paralyze all speculation. A few transactions are entered on, to be concluded at a short date, but nobody will undertake an operation at a long date of which the success is made to depend on future security. The result is, that though trade in France is not absolutely dead, it is no longer in that active state of prosperity which belongs to a period of general peace. No doubt exists as to the recovery which will take place as soon as harmony is known to be re-established among the States of Europe. In addition to the uneasiness created by the late political events, an alarm was caused in financial circles by a report that the Emperor is about to raise a loan of 400,000,000*fr.* to carry out his plan, announced in the *Moniteur* in January last, to aid the manufacturers by a loan of 40,000,000*fr.* to those who may wish to improve their machinery, and thus prepare themselves to compete with the foreigner. This rumour was, that the sum of 40,000,000*fr.* being found to be insufficient, the Emperor was determined to increase it to 400,000,000*fr.* It appears that such an idea was entertained for a moment, but was subsequently abandoned.

The unfavourable accounts of the growing crops in the northern departments of France have produced a further rise in the flour and corn markets. These accounts are that the late cold weather has completely arrested the progress of the wheat crop in all the departments to the North of Paris. The fact is, complaints are heard in almost all the departments—the south and south-west excepted—that the wheat is thin and not sufficiently advanced. The temperature is cold for the season, and farmers, before they dispose of their stock of wheat on hand, desire to ascertain what the produce will be of the approaching harvest.

ITALY.

Throughout Sardinia and Central Italy the Government is arresting, imprisoning, and exiling Priests and Bishops; Fathers Protasi and Zappelli were arrested on the 25th ult., at Turin; Fathers Betti and Ponte were arrested at Genoa on the 26th, all four are Jesuits. Domiciliary visits and searches have been also made at Turin, Florence, Bergamo, Carignano, Carl, and Bologna. Four other priests were also arrested at Turin, Messrs. the Abbes Giannolo, Rossignolo, Alberti, and Bosco. In addition to the sixteen Bishops kept vacant in Piedmont, a number of Sees in the Central Italian Provinces have been deprived of their Bishops by the Government, which intends, we are told, to content itself with banishing those Prelates whose sentiments or conduct are not to its liking. Our readers will please to observe that from the transportation of Cardinal Corsi from Pisa to Turin, his imprisonment there

and the questioning, which he had to undergo, from the Ministers, down to the imprisonment of the last Priest, these proceedings are all the direct acts of the Liberal Government of the model Constitutional King. It seems to the panegyrist of Ovarov and Victor Emmanuel that all infringements on the liberty of the subject are allowable under three conditions. The first is they shall take place in a Constitutional country, and be in violation of the law. The second that they shall be resorted to by the Liberals. The third, that the persons whose rights are sacrificed, shall be persons either consecrated to religion, or at least zealous in its service.

No excess of tyranny, either by enforcing bad laws or by breaking good ones, can provoke a censure from the Liberal press, unless in the case of some Power sentenced by the Revolution to destruction as the Pope, the King of Naples, and the Austrian Kaiser. Against these no denunciation is too rhapsodical, no libel too malignant or absurd. And men are so weak, and the power of systematic lying is so great, that these libels are believed, though they are the concoctions of a press controlled by and devoted to the ends of Freemasons, Jacobins, and Revolutionists, and working by the rule of the Great Illumine:—"Lies, boldly: some of it will stick."

And we are told, because these monstrous fictions about the cruelties, tortures, and barbarities, of the Austrian Emperor, the King of Naples, and the Pope of Rome find no credence with us, that we are the admirers of despotism and the enemies of freedom. That Trial by Jury, Habeas Corpus, Free Parliaments, and the responsibility of Ministers, are things on which we set no value.

Why, these are the very things which in the name of Liberty the Liberals invariably destroy. All the institutions which make the safeguard of our constitution and of our rights as free born Britons are invariably trampled on by them. Even in England, even now, the "Times" cannot allow us Catholics to think or speak freely in opposition to its sentiments without telling us, as it told us during the Papal aggression, that it is by a wonderful condescension, and by a great stretch of patience, that we are allowed to say a word. Regard for Liberal Institutions!—Where are the liberal institutions of France? Liberal Institutions! What respect is paid to them in Piedmont? The Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the Pope, are absolute Sovereigns, and when they arrest a disturber of the peace, or imprison a conspirator, or banish an opponent, they are acting within the limits of their legal powers. But when the Liberal Minister of a Constitutional King, acting in open and flagrant breach of all law and justice, arbitrarily arrests, imprisons, and banishes men without trial, conviction, or sentence, or without any legal process whatsoever, he is praised by all the Liberal Press. The Liberal Government of Piedmont has actually made a law by which men are forced, whatever be their sentiments, to make holiday, to rejoice and thank God publicly for the Statute. The refusal to sing a "Te Deum" at a Minister's order is in Sardinia a crime punishable by imprisonment and banishment! The difference between us and our Liberal friends is this—They clamour against severities legally inflicted on malefactors—We protest against oppression illegally practised upon the good. They would subvert ancient and legitimate Monarchies because they have not granted political and constitutional rights to their subject.—Our indignation chiefly burns against those hypocrites and tyrants who practise oppression in the name of Freedom, and who rob their fellow-citizen of the legal rights of which they are the sworn guardians.—London Tablet.

ROME.—It is a pleasing duty to be able to announce that the loan of two millions sterling contracted by the Pontifical Government for the purpose of organizing the army has been entirely subscribed. Any further contributions to the Papal loan will go towards redeeming part of the former public debt of the Papal Government, which was contracted from the usual loan-mongers on less advantageous terms than the present one. Meanwhile, General de Lamoriciere has returned to Rome, after having visited the greatest part of Ombric. The General visited the whole of the frontier from the heights of Orvieto to the sea; he was much struck by the enthusiasm of the people who flocked around him with cries of "Viva Pio Nono!" They shook hands with the soldiers who accompanied the general, carried their knapsacks for them, and requested to be enrolled in the army, or to be armed for the defence of their territory. General de Lamoriciere spoke to them with great kindness; and they have since been supplied with arms, and are now ready to watch the frontiers, and to defend them better than any regular troops could do.—Weekly Register.

It ill becomes English writers to taunt the Pope with employing mercenaries to butcher his subjects, whether offending or unoffending. The Pope and the King of Naples have not been even accused, as far as our memory serves, either by Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, the assassin Galligani, or his employer the *Times*, with applying pitch-caps to the heads of their subjects for merely being found walking peaceably in the streets of Rome or Naples after dusk, or of begging women at triangles for the sheer love of infernal cruelty. Yet these horrible outrages were frequently perpetrated in Dublin in 1798 and 1803, by the myrmidons of the British Government, as living witnesses can attest. To this day the south and west of Ireland abound with too well authenticated narratives of the atrocities committed by the Buonapartes and the Italian mercenaries upon the unoffending subjects of George III. The unoffending subjects of the Pope need not fear any such barbarities from the hands of the Irish volunteers.

NAPLES.—Garibaldi is master of Palermo, though there can be no doubt that that city is now nothing but a heap of ruins, as enormous damage has been done to that place by its bombardment from the citadel and by the Neapolitan ships of war. A letter from Palermo says—"Garibaldi, on obtaining possession of the city, opened the prison, liberated the prisoners, and took the gaoles and as many of the police as he could find. After exhibiting these for a day in the market-place, he banished them, in the presence of the people."

POPE, June 12.—M. de Martino, the Neapolitan Envoy, is entrusted with detailed instructions for brief and urgent negotiations with the Emperor Napoleon.

The following are the bases on which the King of Naples consents, at least, for the present, to an arrangement with the Sicilian insurrectionists:— Francis II. is ready to engage himself to grant a liberal Constitution on the broadest basis to Sicily, to be also applied to the whole kingdom.

Should the Sicilians desire a distinct and independent existence, the King would extend his concessions so far as to place Sicily in a position similar to that of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

The attitude of Count Cavour leaves, however, little hope of a solution favorable to the King of Naples.

Garibaldi being triumphant, Count Cavour now requests the Cabinet of the Tuileries to adopt, in regard to Sicily, the policy followed in reference to Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations. This request has only been confidentially made to the Emperor Napoleon.

Faenza AND SICILY.—Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean, is separated from the southern extremity of Italy by the Straits of Messina, and surrounded by several groups of small islands. It is about 185 miles in the largest part, that is from east to west; varies from 31 to 109 miles in width; is 344 miles round, and 16,875 square miles in superficies. The island contains a range of high mountains which is considered by geologists a continuation of the Apennines. Mount Etna, also called Monte Gibellio, is situated in the province of Catania. This celebrated volcano, isolated like Vesuvius, is 3,608 yards above the level of the sea, and is from 81 to 98 miles round at the base. Towards the bottom of the

mountain, the vegetation is magnificent, and here and there are to be seen noble forests of oak, chestnut, fir, and beech. The plains at the foot, and particularly those of Messina, Malazzo, Palermo, Trapani, and Marsala, are fertile and well-cultivated, producing grain, grapes, and fruits of a superior quality. Sicily is divided into seven provinces—Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Caltanissetta, Girgenti, and Trapani. The first three, the most important in a military point of view, are united by a road which runs along the northern coast to Girgenti, and which will one day be extended round the whole coast of the island; Palermo, the chief town, is the residence of the Governor-General of Sicily, and is the seat of the government. It is a handsome town, about five miles round, containing some fine monuments, and is protected by strong fortifications, amongst which are the forts of Castel Lucio Castellamara. It is situated at the bottom of a gulf bearing its name, and on the banks of the Oso, its population being 175,000 souls. Messina, situated on a gulf of the same name, possesses the best port in the Mediterranean. It is defended by formidable fortifications, amongst which are the Citadel, Fort San Salvatore, and the Bastion Real Alto, completely commanding the entrance of the port. On the heights, at less than 1,000 yards from the citadel, are the forts of Gonzague, Castel Lucio, and Umpicini. The Straits of Messina, separating Sicily from the kingdom of Naples, are more than four miles across in the widest part, and upwards of one mile in the narrowest. The entrance to them is defended by a number of batteries, well situated and well armed. The town of Messina is the most important military position of Sicily, and, in fact, decides the possession of the whole island. Warlike operations are difficult in Sicily. Cavalry and artillery cannot be easily moved, and a very strong force of infantry is requisite to attack the numerous fortified places.—The fate of the country must be decided in the provinces of Palermo, Trapani, and Messina, especially the latter; it is there that the enemy must employ the greatest efforts, and there are the principal strategic points. A disembarkation effected on other parts of the coast would not produce any result; an enemy might maintain himself for a long time in the south or in the interior of the island, but would be wasted in detail without attaining his object. In the wars and insurrections of which Sicily has been the theatre at different periods, entire bands, in the interior, have perished of hunger. Sicily cannot be attacked with success without the co-operation of the navy, the command of the sea giving its defenders a vast advantage. The population of Sicily is about 2,000,000—all Catholics. They are intelligent, gay, and witty; possess brilliant imaginations, strong passions, entertain an ardent love of their country, are very fond of religious spectacles, and much attached to their religion. Their patriotism makes them consider themselves superior to other nations; among themselves, moreover, they are engaged in a continual conflict for pre-eminence; and this conflict is particularly strong between Messina and Palermo. In addition to its natural advantages, Sicily, by its situation in the Mediterranean, is a military position of the first order.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria proceeds steadily in the fulfilment of the promises he made on the conclusion of the war, showing a marked contrast in this respect to the high-sounding but empty protestations of revolutionary governments. The enlarged Council of the Empire was opened on the 1st inst. And, though the "Times" perverts its influence to produce an impression that this event has had no salutary effect on the public mind in Austria, according to more reliable accounts, the opening of the Reichsrath has strengthened the belief, which has long been on the increase, that the Emperor is heartily engaged in endeavoring to remove abuses, to better the condition of his subjects, and to add to their liberties.—Tablet.

SPAIN.

The following important document has been published:—"To the Cortes.—The abdication by my brother Charles Louis of his rights to the crown of Spain, contained in his manifesto, dated in Tortosa, on the 23rd of April this year, compels me to claim the rights of my family, and those which I have personally, to the throne of my ancestors. Decided to maintain them, as well as the principle of legality upon which they are based, I will not permit an appeal to arms to obtain the triumph, nor that the noble blood of Spaniards shall again be shed in the cause. I place my faith in Divine Providence, in the rectitude and patriotism of the Spaniards, and in the force of circumstances. I desire not to ascend the throne by encountering victims on the steps to it; I desire to ascend it supported by the general conviction that by legality order will be established, and with it the country will prosper and progress, in conformity with the enlightenment of the age. I issue this manifesto to the Cortes in order that the nation may thereby be informed of it.—JUAN DON BOSQUE.—London, June 2, 1860."

From all parts the Pope continues to receive marks of attachment and devotion. Catholic Spain shows every wish not to be surprised by any other nation in generosity; and addresses from Portugal, and donations from Madeira and elsewhere have been recently presented to His Holiness.

RUSSIA.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.—The *Gazette du Nord* publishes intelligence respecting the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, and states that the principal measures proposed on this subject have been adopted by the majority of the deputies of the nobles, and that the general enfranchisement will be realized in the course of next autumn, on the following bases:—"Immediate grant of personal liberty to the peasants, which has become all the more indispensable that both they and their masters consider it to exist de facto ever since the promulgation of the ukase propounding the general principles of the emancipation. The official proclamation of the personal liberty of the peasant allows, however, a transition state of two years, after which, the emancipation shall be complete. During the said two years the landowner will have the faculty of treating with the peasants for the sale of the fee-simple of the land they occupy, or letting it to them on lease for a term not less than six years. In case the landowner should not be able to come to any such arrangement before the expiry of two years, the Government will intervene to give the peasants a quantity of land proportioned to their means. Finally, as soon as the serf has thus obtained his right of citizenship, his former master has no longer the least claim upon him."

TURKEY.

The exact state of the Oriental question may be made known in a few lines. The Porte is willing to permit representatives of each of the Great Powers to sit as "assessors" in the Commission of Inquiry, but it objects to their being members of those bodies. Kipriali Mehmet Pasha, the newly-appointed Grand Vizier, has been ordered by the Sultan to examine in person into the complaints made by his Christian subjects. The Russian Government continues to urge the necessity for the establishment of a European Commission of Inquiry, but the project finds no favor with Austria, Prussia, and England. This Government does not wish to have the Oriental question brought forward just now, and it will therefore throw cold water on the fire which Russia is now employed in lighting. There have been disturbances in Bulgaria, but no details have yet been received.—Times.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25.—The steamer Singapore, with the English mail of March 10, arrived on the 23d instant somewhat unexpectedly, and the outward mail will be despatched to-morrow at 2 p.m. per steamer Cadix. The earlier departure is caused by the change of monsoon,—that from the southwest having now set in.

Favourable winds are now fast bringing in our various transports, and men-of-war; both from Europe and India. The French force is rapidly increasing; several heavy ships, with about 3,000 troops on board, having arrived between midday and midnight. The public is still in ignorance of the precise terms of the Chinese reply to the ultimatum of the Allied Ministers, except from Chinese sources; but the nature is well known to be hostile. It is reported now from Shanghai that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese authorities, but unaccompanied by the demand for indemnity which it was understood was to have formed a part of any further communication after a first refusal of the terms offered. Should such be the fact, its effect will probably be to embolden the Chinese Government to persevere in its present rash course.

In the event of hostilities, it is understood that no blockade will be enforced to the southward of the Gulf of Pecheil.

The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton still prove their presence by causing great injury to trade. The difficulties thrown in the way of all transit by them is stated to be a principal cause of the extreme dearth of tea in the province. To prevent any further advance in prices of that necessary of life the Governor-General lately took the high-handed course of putting all the principal dealers in prison. For a few days rates in consequence declined; but they are again advancing.

Very unpleasant news has reached us from Japan, but details are not yet known. A serious conflict had taken place at Jeddo between the followers of one of the great princes and those of the Regent, the latter having been attacked and several of them slain by the former. The Regent himself was stabbed, but whether fatally or not was not known. Foreigners were in much alarm, and with good reason, although the Governor of Jeddo was adopting precautions for their safety; for the insurgent chief is very powerful, and bitterly opposed to the concessions in favour of foreigners granted by the late treaty.

The two French Generals of Brigade have arrived so that the Staff of Generals of both nations is now complete.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP BLANC.—This most estimable prelate died suddenly, at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, 20th June, of overflow of blood to the heart. The melancholy intelligence has been communicated by telegraph to Archbishop Purcell, by R. P. Voorhis, Esq., of New Orleans. Archbishop Blanc was a native of Lyons, France. He came, a young man, to the United States. Was consecrated Bishop in 1835. Was made Archbishop in 1851. May he rest in peace!—Cinn. Catholic Telegraph.

There were three hundred and seventeen persons confirmed in Columbus, last Sunday, by the Most Rev. Archbishop, one hundred and forty in Saint Patrick's Church, and one hundred and seventy-seven in Holy Cross. There were twenty-one converts, of whom seventeen in Holy Cross, nearly all of whom were fruits of the Mission in that Church, two years ago, as then reported. Of the converts in St. Patrick's Church, one was Oran Brownson, Esq., a brother of the distinguished Publicist. Mr. Brownson resides thirteen miles from Columbus. He was educated, when a child, in the doctrines of the Universalists. When grown up, he travelled awhile on the same road with the Methodists. Finding that was leading him in the wrong direction, he joined the Presbyterians; soon dissatisfied with the revolting tenets of Calvin, he sought for truth among the Shakers. Disgusted with them, he was immersed by the Normans. When their peculiar views developed themselves as they are now seen, Mr. Brownson, as an man and sincere inquirer, sought and found the truth where Christ had placed it in the Catholic Church, and was received into the Redeemer's fold, eighteen months ago, by Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Pastor of St. Patrick's. Like his illustrious brother, he very naturally accounts for his frequent changes of religion, if changes they can be called, from the fact that he was necessarily dissatisfied until he found the truth.—Idem.

DEATH OF THE REV. G. FLAUG.—The Rev. Father Flaug, assistant Pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, and Chaplain to the Carmelites, departed this life, says the *Baltimore Mirror*, on Friday, the 8th of June, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and made his theological studies at Mount St. Mary's College. In 1829 he was elevated to the order of the Priesthood by the Most Rev. Archbishop Whitfield.

PITTSBURGH ADDRESS AND OFFERING TO THE POPE.—The Address adopted at the Cathedral meeting, with very nearly ten thousand signatures, was forwarded this week. The Address written out in beautiful style by the Sisters of Mercy, and the sheets containing the signatures were bound in a volume by W. S. Hagan of Third Street. The style of binding will do credit to our city, and will compare favorably with anything produced in the country. An Italian translation of the Address was enclosed. It was written on parchment and ornamented with a beautiful leading and arabesque border, containing appropriate emblems; the whole executed by Mr. C. B. Burr. A check for \$3,250, the amount of the collections made in the Diocese, was forwarded at the same time. When it is considered that this was an offering of the most spontaneous kind, the sum contributed by each one being known only by himself, except in a few cases where it was revealed by accident, the above must be considered a very handsome donation from the limited number of Catholics in this diocese.—Pittsburgh Catholic, June 16.

We are informed by one who witnessed the ceremony, that Mr. John Clither, son of a Protestant clergyman, received confirmation at Lonsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, the 3rd inst., at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Bishop of Albany.—Irish American.

IMPROVEMENT AT BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* gives some cheering facts in regard to the great improvement visible in the municipal government and police regulations of Baltimore. As is well known, there was a time when lawlessness and rowdyism ran riot; when human life was insecure; when the elective franchise became a mockery, and immorality of every kind stalked abroad. But now the scene is changed.—There are no murders, and robberies seldom occur. Grog shops and lager beer resorts are all closed on Sunday, and a regular crusade is being waged against the gambling houses. This happy reform was inaugurated by the deposition of Judge Stamp from the City Criminal Court, and his successor, Judge Bond, administering the law with stern integrity and restless energy.

INCIDENTS OF THE TORNAO.—The *Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*, relating some of the remarkable incidents of the late tornaio, has the following:—"A little girl three years old was found in a slough in the north-western part of this county, this side of the 'Waubesa,' near Mrs. Bradson's residence, and probably a couple of miles from the track of the tornaio. She was seen to fall, and was found with head buried in the mud. When taken out she was found to be alive. She was taken care of, and is now apparently well excepting that she is not altogether sensible. She cannot tell anything about herself, and is utterly unknown. From Roger's Settlement, in Clinton county, a child four years old was carried a distance of two miles and killed.

The Boston Boat and Shoe Market, the *Reporter* says, remains inactive, and will probably thus continue through the present month. Stocks of goods are not rapidly accumulating, as the manufacturers are doing but little except what is ordered, and no great anxiety is manifested to increase the amount of work on hand. The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the week, is 3,339 cases.

The Wheat Crop in New York State.—The last number of the *Rochester Rural New Yorker* says:—"From personal observation, and all we have been able to learn by inquiry, we are inclined to believe that the wheat crop of Western New York, or at least that portion sown early, on good, properly prepared soil—will this year escape the midge, and produce abundantly. Much more land is now occupied with Winter wheat than usual of late years in this region—probably five times that which was grown either of the three or four preceding seasons—and hence the result is of considerable importance, and naturally awaited with great anxiety, not only as regards temporary profit, but the probabilities of again cultivating the crop successfully in districts where the midge has prevailed. During the past week we have seen several samples of wheat which were headed out and in blossom, and which will, no doubt, be sufficiently matured to escape injury from the midge ere the usual period of its ravages—the latter part of June and fore part of July. On Monday, June 4, an experienced farmer of Wisconsin showed us samples of the Soules, Mediterranean, Dayton and Egyptian varieties, all headed out, and the two former in blossom. They were sown about the 6th of September, and we think the cultivator (Mr. E. Blackmyer) would not pay any premium to be insured against the midge. Another Genesee Valley farmer assures us that he has a crop of Soules wheat which promises to yield over forty bushels to the acre, and that he considers it ahead of the insect. The present appearance and prospects of the wheat crop are certainly most encouraging, and our confidence in the belief (so often expressed within the past year) that the farmers of Western New York may and will again grow wheat successfully is daily augmenting."

THREE MEN KILLED.—Three men, named George Rawcliffe, Thomas Granger, and Henry W. Hall, were run over and killed by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday afternoon at Peekskill. Hall and Granger were fighting on the track, when Rawcliffe attempted to separate them. They worked in a brickyard near Peekskill. The engineer and firemen are exonerated from blame. Rawcliffe was an Englishman, aged 23, Granger an American, aged 28, and Hall an American, aged 38. The Coroner was notified.—N. Y. Daily News, June 21.

The irreligious spirit of Black Republicanism in Massachusetts, is shown by the fact that the Legislature refuses to bestow any charitable appropriations on Catholic institutions, and also denies a charter to the College of the Holy Cross. Can any faithful Catholic aid in keeping irreligiousism in power? What a sad comment is this intolerance on the lines of Mrs. Heenans—so often recited by the descendants of the Puritans at their social banquets—"They left unattended what there they found; freedom to worship God." From a large number of pulpits in this State is preached in the forenoon—"Love Southern Slaves," and in the afternoon—"Hate the Catholics." Black Republicanism demands such preaching. It says, either preach such, or no salary.—New Bedford Times.

Dennis Bowen fell from a second story window, at 154 Federal street, Boston, on Friday evening, and was injured so seriously that he died in ten minutes after his was taken to the hospital. He is a laborer and leaves a wife and child. He is supposed to have been asleep at the time.

The Transcript says that there are a dozen of Protestant churches in Boston more than are needed. The Catholics have not half church room. Why will not our Protestant brethren sell us some of their empty churches cheap? It is a pity to have them idle.

Private despatches received at Washington state that 10,000 troops will be needed at Pike's Peak to prevent Indian depredations. Great excitement prevailed there, and the work in the mines was stopped.

An official letter from the Postmaster General, states that the deficiencies of Mr. Fowler up to 31st March, at which time the accounts were audited, was \$135,500. The late cashier states that it will probably amount to \$179,000 including the time since auditing.

The Ohio Journal of Education gives an account of a school in that State, where, out of thirty-five scholars, nine boys chew tobacco and five girls are smokers.

The barque Alacrity arrived at Boston on the 14th, from Cape of Good Hope, with 87 Mormon passengers, men, women, and children. They are bound to the Great Mormon City of the West.

The Buffalo Gas Light Company have reduced the price of Gas to \$2 50 per 1,000 feet. This is done because the Directors are convinced that the Company can make money at the reduced rate.

SINGULAR SOCIETY.—A man named Dean Gilbert, living in Prescott, R. I., committed suicide, on Sunday night last week, in a very singular manner.—The balanced rock weighing nearly a ton, and fastened to it with a piece of board; and, after he had crawled under, kicked the board out, and the rock fell, crushing him to death. He was a temperate man, in comfortable circumstances, and fifty years of age.

A man named Francesco D. Mayo was arrested last week in New York on a charge of murder, committed by him in 1857. It appears that Mayo, who is an Italian, ingratiated himself into the good wishes of a Roman Catholic Priest in New Orleans, and having received a sum of money from the clergyman sufficient to go into the boot business—he succeeded, and made a small fortune. The priest, very naturally, demanded the return of the loan, and Mayo having refused, he was threatened with a law suit. In a very short time after the priest was found murdered in his bed. Suspicion rested on Mayo, and he, together with 13 others were arrested as accomplices. They were all found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in three or four different days. The first three met their fate. In a few days afterwards the remaining ten broke jail and escaped. Mayo, it seems, went to Calverton, and the officers of justice being after him, he took his departure for New York, where he has been arrested, and will be handed over to the New Orleans authorities without delay. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard.—N. Y. Herald.

A gentleman living in Troy, N. Y., some time since, lost a valuable gold watch, which was taken from a stand in his bedroom; and recently he found it snugly stowed away in a rat hole in one corner of his chamber.

POPE'S CHEMICAL SOAP.—Pour 12 quarts soft boiling water upon 5 lbs. of unsalted lime. Then dissolve 5 lbs. of washing soda in 12 quarts of soft boiling water. Then mix the above together, and let the mixture remain together from 12 to 24 hours for the purpose of chemicalizing. Now pour off all the clear liquid—being careful not to disturb the sediment. Add to the above 3½ lbs. of clarified grease, and from 3 to 4 oz. of rosin. Boil this compound together one hour; pour off to cool; cut into bars for use, and you are in possession of a superior chemical soap. The cost of this superior article is about 3½ cents per lb.

A MODEL DEW.—The following is a copy of the dunning letters Morris & Willis are sending around to those who are in arrears for the *Home Journal*. It is the most delicately done dunn we ever read.—Dear Sir:—In the hurry of your engagements, you have doubtless overlooked and forgotten, as a trifle, the small sum of a year's indebtedness to the *Home Journal*; but, as rivers are kept running by the drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to your continuance that the falling dews should come punctually to the fountain head. By dropping your due into the post office, for us, you will oblige, Yours with respect, Morris & Willis.